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# THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Penn. avenue and F street.

Ever since Bryan's mouth closed mills and factories have been opening. The publication of Hon. Tom Watson's

letter at this late day is suggestive of very damp powder. Organized labor outside the Knights Labor looks upon the antics of Sovereign

with the satisfaction that he is destroying what is left of a diminished rival. Senator Teller's statement that "it would be very impolitic for the silver men to show their hands now," seems to imply that they

have some cards up their sleeves.

General Stone's monetary plan should ternational conference. Good roads would have been a better theme for the Farmers

The attempt of the Sentinel to resist the rising tide of McKinley prosperity has never been equaled except by the heroic effort of Mrs. Partington to sweep the Atlantic ocean out of her back yard.

General Weyler starting out to catch the wery able insurgent leader, Maceo, recalls the incident of the man who went shearing and came back shorn. If Gen. Weyler is not very careful he may get caught him

Those disconsolate or angry dupes of th silver mine trust cannot prevent the reviwal of business by declaring that they wil renew the fight for repudiation in 1900 at the present time, but their will is good

Mark Hanna has won distinction as campaign manager, but if he wants to earn a higher and more enduring place in his tory let him go to work and organize and conduct a campaign of sound money education, to be kept up till 1900.

Mr. Tom Watson is mistaken; he could not have saved Bryan from defeat. It was essential to the progress of the Republic that Mr. Bryan should be defeated. What is not essential to the well-being of the country in the long run will fail.

General Master Workman Sovereign, of Arkansas, wants a duty put on glass workers rather than glass. A duty on workmen would be productive of no revenue, because with free-trade in glass, the industry would go to Belgium and France, unless wages here are put upon the Belgian basis.

Congress will meet three weeks from nex; Monday, and the President is probably engaged in preparing his last annual mes-The Venezuelan and Cuban questions will doubtless be the two leading foreign topics, and the condition of government finances will furnish a domestic one

Judge Holman will be a pathetic figure In the next House. If he tries to resume his old role as "the great objector" he will find that the House has greater objects in hand than to be thwarted by a querulou old man. His age and infirmities may secure him some kindly consideration, but he will have no power.

During the last fiscal year the tin-plate factories of the United States produced 207, 228,621 pounds of plate, and 247,410,59 pounds were imported. The annual capacity of the mills now in operation is 560,000,000 pounds. This is a remarkable result in the face of such fierce opposition as the tinplate industry met four years ago.

The silly Sentinel says, "There will be no bimetallism until the Republican party is defeated overwhelmingly at the polis." That event, if it ever comes, will mean the end of true bimetallism, and the beginning of silver monometallism. Some of its admiring Popocratic friends should make the Bentinel a present of an English dictionary,

it was a graceful thing for the Farmers' National Congress to invite ex-President Harrison to address them, and his prompt and informal response was in keeping with the invitation. Sincere compliments of that kind are fully appreciated by General Harrison, and he likes to acknowledge them. His remarks to the farmers yesterday were in his usual happy style.

Now that Governor Altgeld has been able to write a Tnanksgiving proclamation in which the blessings of Divine Providence are recognized, Governor Matthews might work up a degree of very general thankfulness and write a similar document, Still Thanksgiving will come Thursday, Nov. 26, 1896, just the same, and there will be to most people more than usual cause for thankfulness.

The Eastern Cabinet makers are almost unanimous in assigning the position of Secretary of State to ex-Speaker Reed. The supposed existence of some political rivalry between the President-elect and Mr. Reed recalls the fact that under somewhat similar circumstances President Lincoln offered the position of Secretary of State to Mr Seward, and President Harrison the same ition to Mr. Blaine. Mr. Reed would nake a great big American Secretary of

employes to vote the Republican ticket, when they were doing nothing of the kind -the Brookville Democrat-has a publisher who has discharged his foreman because he voted for McKinley. It is said on investigation that the publisher discharged the age, and that several hundred subscribers threatened by letter to stop their papers if the Republican foreman should be retained. Thus it seems that a large part of the Democrats in Franklin county he exercised the right of an American cit-

#### COERCION ON A LARGE SCALE.

The country has heard a good deal about ceercion during the last few months. important feature of the Bryan campaign was the assertion that the railroad men and workingmen of the country, representing some millions of votes, were being coerced by their employers to vote for Mc Kinley and sound money, and that the farmers, representing other millions of votes, were being coerced by their creditors and business men by their bankers to do the same thing. Bryan and Jones, of Arkansas, have both reiterated the charge in the snarling manifestoes issued by them since the election, and General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, does the same in his screed called by courtesy an annual report. These people the silver mine owners would succeed and that the immense campaign fund contributed by them would be ample to mislead the country on a silver basis that they cannot realize that they owe their defeat solid North rose in defense of the Constitucase was that of patriotism. The silver mine owners and their repre-

entatives who make this charge do no

been guilty of attempt at coercion far more inpatriotic and on a far greater scale than that attributed to the employers of labor. For many years past they have been trying to coerce the government into the free coinage of silver under conditions that would enrich the mine owners and impoverish the people. Their plan of coercion has included a series of efforts to embarrass. paralyze, starve and bankrupt the government by opposing and defeating legislation absolutely necessary to its maintenance. By thus bull-baiting, boycotting and blackmailing the government they have tried to coerce the people into yielding to their demands. In the prosecution of their infamous policy they have prevented the passage of measures which were framed on patriotic lines for the sole purpose of providing the government with necessary rev enues, and have compelled the accumula tion of a large deficit in order that they might use it as a further instrument of coercion. Having refused to vote government supplies and defeated measures designed to replenish the treasury, thereby compelling the government to issue bonds in order to raise money for its absolute necessities, they turn around and denounce the issuing of bonds in time of peace and use it as a club to coerce the government and people into submitting to the infinitely greater outrage which they propose to States Senate for years past-coercion by thieves without honor, by highwaymen without money, and by scoundrels who do not even make a pretense of patriotism. Viewed simply as a scheme of coercion it has no parallel in history. It aims nothing less than the levying of compulsory tribute by a small number of persons on the entire Nation and throttling the government to bring the people to terms. The coercion attributed to the employers of labor is a myth, but even if it were true it would be insignificant compared with that which has been practiced by the silver highwaymen and their representatives in Congress. It remains to be seen if it will be continued in the face of the demand of the people, so emphatically expressed in the recent election, that it shall stop.

# OUR CALAMITYITE AMONG THE

FARMERS. Just after the great agricultural States of the West, the greatest wheat and the greatest corn-producing States, have declared against the free-silver heresy by an aggregate majority of half a million it is an evidence of hopeless stupidity on the part of one of Governor Matthews's delegates to the Farmers' Congress to present section of the Chicago platform demanding silver monometallism or its equivalent. If the man who presented it were able to appreciate the nature of his offense his resolution would have been an impertinence. In a certain sense, it was a humiliation for the State he represented by the appointment of the Governor that a man sent to represent Indiana in the congress should indulge in a "yawp" which all men of ordinary intelligence and candor know to be absurd, and which a majority of the farmers of the agricultural States, in common with other intelligent citizens, emphatically condemned last week at the polls. Any other man than one like the person who presented the free-silver resolution and raised his voice to defend it would have felt the rebuke which the very general protest or ridicule of the congress conveyed while he was making his last appeal. It was deserved, since egotistic ignorance deserves to be ridiculed, and there is no ignorance more egotistic than that of the man who to-day refers to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as bimetallism. All history, experience and common sense are against such an assump-

It is no part of the duty of Mr. Offutt to tell the congress that agriculture in Indiana is going to the wall-that landlords and tenants are multiplying and that the values in farms and farm stock are depreciating, when it is false and a slander upon the intelligence and thrift of the Indiana farmer. Large'y because the country has listened to such men there has been a general depression in all industries. The men like Offutt and Governor Matthews, who have insisted on free wool and on giving as much of our markets to Canada as it can utilize, are responsible for much of the depression. If they would drop the role of Jeremiahs it would be well, but just

If these purveyors of calamity could cease nowling a few hours and try to think instead they would realize that the intelligence of the country declared against all pense with them. The Republican party in chesp-money heresics and schemes of retu- Indiana is fully committed to this measure

now it can make no difference.

the range of their faculties. Fortunately ment is plain the Farmers' Congress is made up of men who understand what is for the best interest of the country. They seem to know that the silver agitation is harmful, and that the professional calamityite has been a curse to the country and is now an unmitigated nuisance.

## THE VENEZUELAN ADJUSTMENT.

The agreement of the British government to submit the Venezuelan dispute to arbitration is a victory for the United States government of the essential features the Monroe doctrine. That admission, however, brings its responsibilities, since our action on behalf of Venezuela will be taken as a precedent of cur assumption of a genprotectorate over the Central and South American nations. This a portion of the British press already assumes. Those governments must, like other governments, be amenable to the provisions of international law. It is only when the independence and integrity of these nations are menaced that the United States can intercumstances affords them protection.

fere. That it will do so under such cir-If what a government gains can be said to be a victory, the agreement is also a victory for Great Britain, since the course of that government in this matter has changed the sentiment of the American people toward that nation. A year ago it was generally felt here that the British government was determined to pursue its traditional policy of bullying toward the and corrupt the people into voting to put | United States. This feeling caused almost universal bitterness and resentment. The course which that government has pursued to a popular uprising in defense of national has been marked with so much deference honor and to the unpurchased and unpur- to our wishes that it has proposed the refchasable vote of an honest people. Hence erence of its dispute with Venezuela to arthey fall back on "coercion" to explain the bitration. That fact has caused a very genresult. It is about as adequate an explana- | eral change of sentiment in this country. tion of the recent popular uprising as it As Great Britain is about the only nation to us, makes it almost certain that all differences which may arise in the future will be submitted to the arbitrament of states-

manship rather than of the sword In this connection it is rumored that the British government is willing to leave the supervision of the affairs of Cuba to the United States, and that no great European power will object to that policy. Time will tell whether there is or is not anything in this rumor. It is not improbable. The powers each have interests in Cuba which must suffer as long as the island is under the impotent rule of Spain. No one of the others would consent that one European power should come into control of Cuba. but each would be assured of fair treatwould give if the island were guaranteed good local government under the protection of the United States.

#### SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LEG-ISLATURE.

The next Legislature of Indiana will obvious duties to perform opportunities of serving the and making a good record for itself. Foremost among its duties will be the passage of a just, fair and legal apportionment law. The contest by which this point has been reached has been long, stubborn and bitter. In past years both parties have violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution by passing apportionment laws which were unconstitutional because unfair, and each party has justified itself by the acts of the other. The increasing scandal incident to this practice and the growing sense of fairness on both sides has finally resulted in a series decisions by the Supreme Court which bar the way to any more gerrymanders. It now settled that no apportionment law can gerrymander poison will vitiate it. new Legislature is to be congratulated that the court has made the path of duty so plain and so easily followed, and it is be congratulated further on the fact that a Republican Legislature will have the honor of passing the first really fair and legal apportionment law the State has ever had This duty must be performed with a full sense of the responsibility involved and with a fixed purpose of complying unreservedly with the requirements of recent decisions on the subject.

The election law will call for some amendments. While its main features and practical operation are excellent, experience has demonstrated that it is not perfect. The recent indecent coalition between the Democratic and Populist parties has shown the necessity of strengthening those provisions of the law which prescribe the mode of nominating candidates so as to prevent the work of popular conventions from being undone and reversed by post-convention committees. Such "fusions" as that of the last election are opposed by public morals and calculated to lessen the respect of the people for popular government. The law should make them impossible. It has been suggested that the law should be candidate for any office appearing on th ballot more than once. The Journal doubts the propriety of such an amendment. nominating convention represents the people in their sovereign capacity, and if two conventions representing two parties choose to nominate the same candidate for any office, and if the nomination is certified in a regular and legal way, there is no reason why the name of the candidate should not appear on both tickets. The people are supreme; campaign committees are not. It is one thing for a popular convention to name its candidates in the way prescribed by law, and quite another for a few political managers, tricksters or trucksters to get together after a convention has adjourned and fix up a ticket of their own. This she id be prohibited, but to prohibit the other would be interfering with popular government.

The Legislature should carefully consider the propriety of passing a general registration law, though in the light of the constitutional provision on the subject the question is scarcely open to discussion. An amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1881, says: "The Legislature shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote." This is mandatory. Some provisions of the Constitution say the Legislature "may" do certain things. This one says it "shall" provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote. It is diff cult to see by what kind of casuistry this plain requirement of the Constitution can be evaded as it has been for fifteen years. There is no doubt that a good registration law is an aid to honest elections. Most of the Northern States have them, and the friends of honest elections would not dis-

diation last week with an emphasis with- by pledges made many years ago, and even out parallel-that is, if realizing is within | if it were not the constitutional require-

### CURRENCY REFORM.

excellent shape to consider the next phase of currency reform. The victorious party in this case means the Republican party, aided by the independent and patriotic Democrats who contributed to the recent victory. Upon them, further aided the movement will attract to its support, form. That it is an urgent duty must be even a little consideration. Our present currency system is the result of many years of makeshift financial legislation and what might be called currency tinkering. The best feature about it, and it is one of crowning excellence, is that all our different kinds of money are par with each other and with gold, but that parity has been maintained in the past and can only be maintained in the future at great cost Aside from this there are other serious de feets in the system which call for reform, to the end that the credit of the government may be placed above the danger line and the business interests of the country on a firm, solid and durable foundation. In the opinion of the Journal, whatever reform is entered upon should look to the gradual and ultimate retirement of the United States legal-tender notes, or greenbacks, to be accomplished without contracting the volume of currency, and to the withdrawal of the government from the banking business. Whatever form of paper currency is retained the law should provide for such elasticity in its volume as will make it automatic and self-adjustable to the demands of business and the growth of popeasily be attained through the national would have been of that of 1861, when the with which we would be likely to have dif- bank system. Whatever is done should be done with great deliberation. There should vital importance and should be handled with extreme care. Above all, there should be no congressional action till after an investigation and report by a commission composed, in part at least, of financial experts and business men who are not members of Congress. The country cannot stand any haphazard legislation on so im

portant a subject. Let us be sure we are

right, then go ahead. This means we should

go slow, and the first step should be the

of reform. Meantime, there can be no im-

country can furnfsh. Governor Oates, of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature of that State, practically says that fair elections have been demanded for many years, and that legislation from time to time has been tempted to secure them. If this is true, it shows how the will of the people is often long ignored and that legislation is often a failure. No State in recent years has presented such glaring election frauds as has Alabama. But for frauds of the most remarkable character Mr. Oates would not now be Governor of Alabama. In the white counties he was beaten, but the frauds in "the black belt" saved him. His opponents called upon the colored voters not to regprevent the frauds, as the election officers registered thousands of names and voted on them. These facts were recalled in men, traders, were called to examine the ing the names on the voting lists as those of men living in their vicinities, but they could not. Many colored voters whose names were found on the voting lists and marked as having voted, swore that they neither registered nor voted. Majorities of in this manner. Probably the break-up of parties in Alabama makes it necessary for to cheat the Kolb party and Republicans. but the sound-money Democrats are a body of men who will not stand being cheated by election officers.

Blatherskite Sovereign, in his lurid pronunciamento, says:

Laboring men can combat a falsehood and bid defiance to traitors from their own ranks, but when a depraved monster of corporate rapacity steals into their homes and threatens them with discharge and persecution because of their political convictions they sacrifice their liberties in consideration of food and shelter for their helpless wives and innocent children.

The "traitors from their own ranks" are such men as Arthur, Sargent, Gompers and others who refuse to make labor organizations political machines. The "depraved monsters of corporate rapacity" are the employers of labor who pay men the good wages with which they feed and clothe their families. Sovereign is one of Bryan's "workers." and the employers of labor who manage great enterprises are his "drones. How things do get turned around in this

Senator Turple has pulled himself out of the recent wreck to express his belief that ight for their cause than those of any other State, and they should be congrathough not in the sense that Turple inended. The only bimetallists in the recent contest were the Republicans and soundmoney Democrats, and they did make a grand fight in Indiana. The silver monometallists failed ignobly

The tramp who recently constructed such a picturesque story concerning his heroic Washington, Ind., might have made a great hit as a campaign correspondent for the

#### Sentinel. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Unkind Construction. "Maud Muffett says that the age of chivalry has passed." "I guess she means she has passed the

age when she may expect any."

The Proper Thing. "Is this the way to spell bin; coal-binb-double-e-n?" asked the editor in his most mildly sarcastic tones. "Of course it is," said the author. "Can't

you see it is dialect?" Not Violent. "I am looking for a man by the name of Isaac Bildergash." said the lawyer-looking man who had stepped off at the little Oklahoma station.

"They wuz a cuss by that name here," answered Rubberneck Bill, "but he got into a hoss trouble and died." "Er-was his death violent?"

"Violent? Naw; peaceful as could be. He

never even wiggled from the time the boys hung 'im to the time they took 'im down

#### an' planted 'im." Just Suited Him.

the Soured Cynic. efeat of the free-silver heresy and "That?" said the other man. "That is imphant establishment of sound Timmins-Reginald Orville Timmins, the principles leaves the victorious par-

"H'm. Got a set of initials just suited to his business, ain't he?"

# MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

George S. Cottman has a short story in the Lotus, the little magazine published at Kansas City and edited by Walter Blackourn Harte. A drawing of a head is by

dricks discusses the anomalous condition of affairs in Indian Territory and points out hat the only proper way of protecting the rights of the Indians is to grant them tities to the land in severalty. The Eclectic for November offers an unusually attractive table of

In the current Lippincott Allan Hen-

Among the cullings from English periodcals are papers on "The Preliminaries of Faith," "American Currency Cranks,"
"John Everett Milais," "The Family Counil in France," "The Drift of Modern Med-"Thomas Henry Huxley" and "Afri-The Book Buyer has a pleasant sketch

of Rudyard Kipling, accompanying which is a picture of his Vermont home, whose unusual type of architecture aroused unfavorable criticism among his neighbors. A alk with Barrie and "Impressions" of Du Maurier and William Norris, together with a well prepared chapter of literary news, nake excellent reading

Under the pleasant title "Cheerful Yesterdays" Thomas Wentworth Higginson begins in the November Atlantic a series of reminiscences of his early life. Contributions on topics of current interest are "Causes of Agricultural Unrest," "Utah as an Industrial Object Lesson" and "Trades Unions in the United Kingdom." A serial story by Charles Egbert Craddock begins in this number.

Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, has made a contract with the Ladies' Home Journal by which he will conduct in that nagazine a series of popular Bible studies n the form of a great national Bible class. It will be made into a regular and permaent department of the Journal and is to e known as "Mr. Moody's Bible Class." The evangelist will personally lead his unique "Bible class" each month in the exposition of some of the vital Bible truths and will naturally appeal to a large circle

Bradley's Book, published in Springfield, Mass., and edited by Will S. Bradley, the illustrator, has been enlarged and proves to be something more than a mere freak magazine, but a publication whose purpose t is to further the interests of decorative and illustrative art. In this number is the first of a series of lessons by Mr. Bradley on the making of ornament and its application to decorative designs for books, wallpapers, textiles, etc. The typographical and artistic features are, of course, admirable and attractive. A supplemental page showing a drawing of a clown by Maxfield Parrish is a fine piece of color printing.

appointment of a monetary or currency The first thing that attracts attention in turning over the pages of the November commission to investigate and report a plan Scribner are two fine pieces of color printing, or, as they are labeled, "color translapropriety in commercial and business orions," of decorative panels called "Pasoral Music" and "Sacred Music." Barrie's ganizations expressing their opinions on the imental Tommy" reaches its end in question in a general way, but it would be his number and promises to be one of the popular of the author's books. It also wise to leave the formulation of plans to for a sequel. "Cavendish" tells " a commission of the ablest financiers the America has Done for Whist." Alexander Black writes of "The Camera and the A readable article is Bachelors in New York." Among the short stories "An American Mother," by Mary Lanman Underwood, is noteworthy.

In a paper on "Music as an Educator," P. C. Hayden, in November Music, clares that "the proper study of music as al in its effect upon the mind than the pursuit of any other one study in whole realm of science, art or literature. le believes that music teachers should take their stand on this proposition and advocate it publicly and privately. he savs. ucation, and through that sublime faith, if the musician is faithful to his highest convictions, we may hope to see music take the educational system of our Nation.

its proper place as the study universal in "The German and the German-American" is the subject of a paper by Josiah Flynt in the Atlantic Monthly's series of studies of the various nationalities making up the population of the United States. All of the previous papers have been very interesting, specially in their estimates of fluence of the respective races on American character, and this is not less so. Mr. Flynt classifies the good qualities of the Germans as respect for law and order, intelligence, thoroughness, perseverance, industry, honesty and general good health -surely an admirable list. Their worst characteristics he rates as their low estimate of women, their lack of grace and gentleness, their boisterousness, their disposition to be petty and small and their

McClure's Magazine for November offers the opening chapters of Rudyard Kipling's new story, "Captains Courageous." They show that he has studied the ways of Yankee fishermen to good purpose and has not been unobservant of the spoiled child of foolishly indulgent American parents. One of these children, a lad of fifteen, falls into the hands of a captain of a fishing smack, and in the four months' absence from land is likely to suffer a much-needed The narrative shows from the first line the touch of the master hand. and promises to equal in interest his tales ife and adventure in India. Other contributions to this number of McClure afford entertainment. Mrs. D. Davis gives an account of the daguerreotype-a variety of sun-painting which to many tastes is photography. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps sets forth her views on novel writing. Ida M. Tarbell tells the story of Lincoln's nomination in 1860. Among the short stories is one by Anthony Hope, written with the light touch characteristic of his "Dolly

In an article in the Cosmopolitan on "Newspaper Humor of the Future." Donn Platt says: "In the future of the newspaper humor must, of course, be more marked than in the past, for it has such a pronounced influence in the evolution now going on. The press is forced to consult the tastes and wants of its patrons. and more prominent of these is the love of personalities. From this comes the interview now so popular. Denounced as an outrage upon the interviewed and as an attack on the privileges of private life, we were amazed to learn that instead of such being the fact directly the reverse is true. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the supposed victim seeks the interviewer, reserving always to himself the right of denial should such interview prove unfortunate." He adds: "Humor alone gives to the mind its just perception of perspective, for it really means the grotesque juxtaposition of incongruous ideas. It is a genius able to throw the logical sequence out of gear who cannot only hold facts to their true relation, but, in briefest and brightest phraseology, present them to the public. I never knew what was the matter with Emerson, never being able to discover what he was driving at, until I learned 'Don Quixote' wearied him and that Charles Dickens was to him a bore. I fear Emerson would have failed as an editor.'

The Latest Fear. Time was, I said, I fear not Death, For Death is but the end-Darkness, a pang, a falling breath That heals what Love can't mend Despair-and no goal near.

### My God! I cried, it is this Life, Not Death, my soul doth fear— The pain, the shame, the lonely strife, I liv'd. The shame, the pain liv'd too.

The lonely strife held on-

But, how it was I never knew,

Despair one day was gone.

God's light was where, an hour before, My sin its shadow threw. Ah! now, I fear not Death, I cried, Nor pain nor lonely days, Yet still, a doubt unsatisfied

Despair was gone, and dread no more Of Life or Death I knew—

Within my bosom stays. I fear the days of coming age

When sense and reason fall— I fear lest Death turn the page Fear should again prevail. But still I liv'd, and curtain'd night Closed around my alling mind. Age stole away my body's sight, But left the soul's behind.

the Journal this morning presents the vote upon the Republican and Popocratic candidates for Secretary of State, Auditor and But was it Fear at all? True, thought, and wit, and memory Were gone beyond recall; of State is a straight one, but there were

But kindness stayed, and sympathy, And sense that God is near, And all around a mystery Of Love that casts out Fear. -Iditall's Idvine

"Who is that lovely young man?" asked THE GOVERNOR-ELECT ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO REPUBLICANS.

> Credit to the National Democracy-His Reference to Journalism of the

Hon. James A. Mount, Governor-elect of Indiana, yesterday issued a statement to the Republicans of Indiana, as follows: "I take great pleasure in expressing to

Campaign-Official Figures.

the Republicans of Indiana my appreciation of the great victory they have gained. The State central committee, the local committees and the various clubs all did their work grandly. To the National Democratic party much of the credit is due for this signal victory, which means the restoration of confidence, the revival of business and the vindication of national honor. In this the whole country may truly rejoice.

"In this connection I desire to thank the eople of our great State for the universal kindness shown me, irrespective of party, my canvass. Not a discourtesy was shown at a single meeting, not a disturbance for a moment, not even an impertinent question was asked. The patience and attention of the thousands who attended my meetings won my sympathy and removed from my heart any bitterness. The ress of the opposite party was mainly fair; some of the leading papers were generous, and their treatment dignified and honorable. Such journalism does much to soften the asperities of a hotly contested

"May the time speedily come when politi-cal campaigns shall be wholly characterized by intelligent and dignified discussion of the great issues that divide political parties. JAMES A. MOUNT."

#### After-Election Reflections. Rev. D. L. Mackenzie makes the follow-

ng post-election reflection: 'Would it not be the graceful thing to do that each State that helped to tramp the grass in Major McKinley's yard out of sight should select a choice square of sod in their respective States from some historic spot and send it by express to Canton to replace the sod so patriotically obliterated and in this way declare the perpetual of the States in the now historic residence of Mr. McKinley? "A question: In reference to government by referendum, of which Mr. E. S. Coxey now assumes the apostleship, which end does he propose that government shall be conducted by in the referendum plan? An

nistorical reference. 'In regard to the retort of the late candate for the highest office in the gift of the American people, upon whom the donkey that interrupted him in his prophesying tour somewhere in the South, there is similar instance in ancient times of an of the same species interrupting a very illustrious gentleman who was on a on that would have resulted disastrously to a great people if he had not been nterrupted even by the brute creation. which joined with the angels to defeat him in his purpose. Interruptions are great

### OFFICIAL STATE RETURNS. Governor-Elect Mount's Plurality Ex-

actly 25,418. The returns from all counties upon State and county officers have now been received at the office of the Secretary of State, Benton and DeKalb counties having come in yesterday. The plurality of Mount, Republican, for Governor is finally fixed at 25,418. The middle-of-the-road Populist vote cast for Thomas Wadsworth for Governor is 8,625, enough to give the party a place upon the ballot at the next election, something it would not have had if all the Populists had followed the advice of their fusionist leaders and stamped the rooster. The two wings of the Prohibition party show up with about equal strength, Crist, heading the Prohibition ("narrow gauge") ticket, receiving 2,997 votes, and Kingsbury on the National ("broad gauge") getting 2,492. This is somewhat remarkable from the fact that when the Prohibition convention was held in February before the split Indiana spoke by a large majority for the broad-gauge side of the argument, and after the split nearly all the candidates named at that convention went with the National wing, yet it cast less votes than the other. Neither cast enough votes to entitle it to a place upon the ballot at the next election. The Socialist ticket polled only 297 vot The vote by counties upon the three princi-

pal candidates for Governor is as follows:

Mount, Shively,

Clark rawford aviess earborn 2,476 De.aware ..... Fayette Cranklin ..... Grant ..... 4.914 2.848 Hamilton ..... Hancock ..... 2.228 Iarrison ..... lendricks ..... lenry ...... 3,997 2.824 Howard ..... ackson ...... 2,626 3,434 hnson Cosciusko ..... Lagrange ..... 2,442 Marion 3,472 Montgomery ..... Pu aski ....... Spencer ..... ...... St. Joseph ..... Steuben ..... Sullivan ...... Switzerland ..... Tippecanoe ..... Tipton ...... 2,268

......

......

Totals ......321,873

Mount's plurality.. 25,418

The vote upon all the rest of the ticket

has not been tabulated and footed yet, but

pasters on the Populist ticket for Fanning

and McNutt. They do not seem, however,

to have more than made up for certain cut-

ting that Fanning received from the radi-

2,655

2,491 3,968

2,423 2,465

296,455

.......

Vanderburg .....

Warren .....

Warrick .....

Washington .....

Wayne ......

White .....

Wabash

Vermillion .....

cal silver element, for his vote does

run ahead of Ralston. The tabulation

AUDITOR. A.-GEN

4133

3483 1661 3563

2329 4172

1114

3043 626 1754

27114

2931 1386 3370

1530

1750 2826

2681

2872 865

1270

20772

1114

3044

2734

27147

2020

Blackf'd Clinton Crawf'd Daviess Dearb'n DeKalb Delaware Elkhart Pavette Franklin ulton ... Grant

Hancock Henry Howard lackson ... Jasper ay .....

Jefferson

Knox . Kosciusk Lagrange. Lawrence. Madison . Marion Martin ...

M'tg'm'y. Morgan Owen .... 1890 Parke Pulaski Putnam

2267 1112 7981 2129 7911 4268 2007 2461 2139 6753 1800 7526 2878 Vermillion Vigo ..... Wabash .. 1067 Warren ... 2902 2551 4011 Warrick Wash'gton 6751 Wayne ... 3685 2471 2476 3692 2471 2476 2198 2361 2230 White Whitley ..

Pl'alities DIRTY BUSINESS. Correct Description of the Attitude of Popocracy's Organ.

Since the election there have been ample signs of returning confidence. The telegraph reports have brought news that have started their wheels, and here in Indianapolis there has been shown a disposition, on the part of the manufacturers, reopen their works and increase the numper of their employes. To the average citizen, and especially the workingmen, this news has been encouraging, and they have welcomed it with gladness. To the esteemed Sentinel, however, it seems to gall and wormwood. This paper has not lost an opportunity to disparage and question every report that indicated that pros perity was returning. When it could not truthfully deny the story that this or that factory was about to move its wheels, it began to quibble over the number of men to be employed. It sought to show, questionable means, that all indications better times and more work were false. It is not difficult to understand the motive of the Sentinel, but it is not pleasant to be compelled to admit that Indianapolis has a newspaper of such small caliber. All decent people, whether they supported Mc-Kinley or not, are welcoming the signs of better times that surely are They voted their views on election day, and there the matter ended with them Now they hope for and expect improvement in the business world. With this hope and expectation uppermost in their minds they cannot view with approval the efforts o any man or concern to prevent, even in a small way, the realization of sires. The Sentinel is doing its best-of course, that is not much-to turning good times. whelming and just defeat, this narrow sheet has adopted a narrow and dangerous policy. It stands in its own light and in light of every business man in the city and State. It glories in financial depression and idle mills, and it seeks to discredit eyery beneficial movement in the world of trade. Such a despicable policy deserves he execration of all right-thinking

The Sentinel is engaged in the dirtiest kind of dirty business.

#### Progress and Prices. Buffalo Courier.

P. E. Studebaker, the famous Indiana wagon maker, recently illustrated the fall in prices, brought about by improved machinery and methods, since his establishment went into business, by giving some interesting figures. Steel had fallen from \$120 a ton to \$30, iron from \$100 to \$25, and freight on a carload of wagons from the factory to Chicago from \$41 to \$12. The freight wagons which his firm sold in 1865 for \$200 now fetch \$90, and the wagons which were delivered at Kansas City for \$124 can now be delivered there for \$53, the price having fallen from \$106 to \$50, and the freight from \$18 to \$3. The Studebaket agent at Galveston used to pay \$110 for the wagon now sold for \$50, and he had to meet freight charges of \$400 per car, with wharfage at New Orleans of \$24 and wharfage at Galveston of \$18. The freight now is about \$125 per car.

Needs a Healer. Philadelphia Record.

There is something cut of gear with the lingual arrangements of Mr. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts. He has become suddenly silent. Doubtless if the divine healer Schrader should go down East he might find a paying job and add to the joy of life for all the people. Who more than George Fred has been able to contribute to the fun of the year 1896?

Same Men.

Philadelphia Record. The silver men of Athens, Ky., who have ledged themselves not to employ a Republican or sound-money Democrat in any capacity, are the sort of men who were so outraged before election by the dastardly business of coercion.

Detroit Free Press. There is talk of sending Mr. Bryan to the United States Senate from the State of Washington. Mr. Bryan is not a resident of Washington, but he could be made an inhabitant by the flat method.

A Suggestion.

What's in a Name!

Baltimore News. Fun may be poked at the nomenclature at the Maryland delegation in the House Representatives, but Baker, Barber,

Mudd and Booze are serious names on the sound-money roll-call. The General Understanding.

Chicago Inter-Ocean Everybody understands the vote of Nov. 3 to mean that the silver dollar should be kept at 100 cents and that protection and confidence will open the workshops,

Easy. Kansas City Journal. You can fool some of the people some of the time, but it seems to be easy enough Attorney-general. The vote for Secretary to fool a majority of the Kansas people

More than ten mills now will make a

most any time.